



## ADDITIONAL READING

# COVID CANINE DETECTION TRIAL

East Cheshire NHS Trust has been involved in the COVID Canine Detection Trial (run by London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) and the paper has been published in the Lancet this week. You can access the paper here: [\\*\\*\\*\\*\\*](#)

Medical detection dogs have been used successfully to detect other diseases such as malaria and diabetes. Possible applications of dogs as COVID-19 detectors will be an easy real-time mobile diagnostic aid with low cost and good performance and is anticipated they can be used for screening in settings such as hospitals, schools and airports. If you would like to read other papers published on medical detection dogs and COVID 19 then please take a look at the latest evidence.

To access the full-text of some articles you will need to register for a free NHS Athens username and password: <https://openathens.nice.org.uk>. For further help please contact the Library.

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**1. Trained dogs identify people with malaria parasites by their odour.** Guest, C., et al., 2019. The Lancet Infectious Diseases, [online] 19(6), pp.578-580. Available at: [https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/laninf/PIIS1473-3099\(19\)30220-8.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/laninf/PIIS1473-3099(19)30220-8.pdf).

**2. How effective are trained dogs at alerting their owners to changes in blood glycaemic levels?: Variations in performance of glycaemia alert dogs.** Rooney, N., Guest, C., Swanson, L. and Morant, S., 2019. PLOS ONE, [online] 14(1), p.e0210092. Available at: <https://europepmc.org/backend/ptpmcrender.fcgi?accid=PMC6333402&blobtype=pdf>.

**3. Sixty seconds on . . . medical detection dogs.** Iacobucci, G., 2019. BMJ, [online] 364, p.l302. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.l302>.

**4. Toward the use of medical scent detection dogs for COVID-19 screening.** Dickey, T. and Junqueira, H., 2021. Journal of Osteopathic Medicine, [online] 121(2), pp.141-148. Available at: <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/jom-2020-0222/pdf>.

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- 5. Can the detection dog alert on COVID-19 positive persons by sniffing axillary sweat samples? A proof-of-concept study.** Grandjean, D., et al., 2020. PLOS ONE, [online] 15(12), p.e0243122. Available at: <https://europepmc.org/backend/ptpmcrender.fcgi?accid=PMC7728218&blobtype=pdf>.
- 6. COVID-19 detection by dogs: from physiology to field application—a review article.** Sakr, R., Ghosoub, C., Rbeiz, C., Lattouf, V., Riachy, R., Haddad, C. and Zoghbi, M., 2021. Postgraduate Medical Journal, [online] pp.postgradmedj-2020-139410. Available at: <https://pmj.bmj.com/content/early/2021/02/10/postgradmedj-2020-139410>.
- 7. Sniffer dogs as a screening/diagnostic tool for COVID-19: a proof of concept study.** Eskandari, E., et al., 2021. BMC Infectious Diseases, [online] 21(1). Available at: <https://bmcinfectdis.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12879-021-05939-6>.
- 8. Are sniffer dogs a reliable approach for diagnosing SARS-CoV-2 infection?** Lippi, G., Mattiuzzi, C. and Henry, B., 2021. Diagnosis, [online] 0(0). Available at: <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/dx-2021-0034/pdf>.
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- 13. COVID-19 olfactory screening test using trained dogs. Press release from the National Academy of Medicine and the Veterinary Academy of France.** Bulletin de l'Académie Nationale de Médecine, 2020. [online] 204(9), pp.e134-e135. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7492053/>.